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FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Geneva Deadlock Persists. The East-West foreign ministers' Geneva conference on Germany & European security remained stalemated June 17. [See pp. 181B1, 173F2, 157B1]

A draft of final Western terms for Berlin was handed to Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko June 16 in a private meeting with U.S. State Secy. Herter, British Foreign Secy. Lloyd & French Foreign Min. Couve de Murville. The draft reportedly did not ask explicit Soviet acceptance of Western occupation rights in Berlin. But other terms, first outlined in the West's 5-point plan submitted to the conference June 8, were said to require the continued presence of Western troops in Berlin with or without a formal declaration of Western rights in the city.

Gromyko, who delayed making a formal reply to the draft Western proposal, was said by U.S. delegation spokesman Andrew H. Berding to have "indicated that there was no change whatsoever" in Russia's stand against perpetuating the West's occupation rights in Berlin.

The U.S. delegation made public a summary of the Western draft June 17. It called for issuance, at the conclusion of the current Geneva talks, of a 4-power declaration containing these provisions:

- A general statement by the 4 foreign ministers that they (1) wanted a Berlin settlement and (2) recognized that the Berlin problem derived from the division of the city & of Germany and could be settled best by German unification.
- Western forces in Berlin would be armed only with conventional weapons. Reduction of the Western Allied garrison in Berlin (reportedly from 11,000 men to 3,000-4,000) would be considered if developments permitted.
- Pending the reunification of Germany, the 4 powers would recognize certain modifications of current Berlin agreements in line with (1) the USSR's determination to dissolve its Berlin occupation force and (2) Western intentions to maintain their Berlin garrisons.
- A guarantee that continued unrestricted access to West Berlin would be exercised by the Western military forces & German civilians for persons, goods & communications.
- Western acceptance of East German supervision of traffic to West Berlin with the understanding that such supervision did not lessen Soviet obligations under this & other Berlin agreements.
- Reaffirmation of freedom of movement between East & West Berlin.
- Formation of a 4-power commission to settle all disputes relating to access to West Berlin.
- Measures to suppress subversive & propaganda activities in both East & West Berlin.

West Warns Vs. Ultimatum. The Western powers warned the USSR June 11 that the Geneva conference would end in failure, without an agreement on proposed East-West summit meetings, unless the Soviet Govt. withdrew its June 10 "ultimatum" offering a one-year extension of Western rights in Berlin.

In a private meeting with Gromyko, Herter was said to have conveyed a joint Western warning that results of the next few sessions would "determine the fate of the conference." A joint Western statement issued after the Herter-Gromyko meeting asserted that the conference now was "on a day-to-day basis."

(West German Chancellor Adenauer, in an interview for UPI, urged June 13 that the Geneva Conference recess for 4 weeks to "find a new start with better chances of success." Adenauer defended American refusals to enter summit talks under an ultimatum. He rejected Soviet demands for an atom-free zone in central Europe and for reunification talks between the East & West German Govts. He asserted that the USSR would not "go to the very limit in the present crisis, because they do not want to start a nuclear war over Berlin.")

Gromyko Denies 'Diktat.' In a major address to a plenary conference session, Gromyko denied June 12 that the USSR's June 10 offer of a one-year extension of Western rights in Berlin was intended as "a menace" or a "diktat" aimed against the current Western position in Berlin.

However, Gromyko emphasized that "the Soviet Govt. is against the perpetuation of the occupation regime . . . in West Berlin." "We cannot," he declared, "sign any document which in one way or another would facilitate a perpetuation of the occupation regime in West Berlin, and we believe that there should be no unclear points in the Soviet Govt.'s position," particularly in the light of recent statements by Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

Gromyko declared that the Soviet "attitude" toward Berlin was based on the fact that "the present order in Western Berlin & the occupation regime represent a great danger to the over-all situation in Germany & Europe, since Western Berlin has . . . become a dangerous breeding ground of friction & conflicts between . . . the great powers."

Gromyko rebuked the West for its warnings that the Geneva conference's failure would cripple chances for a later East-West summit meeting. He warned that "a summit conference must not be approached from positions of bargaining or any deals." He said a heads-of-Govt. meeting was necessary to hasten "the end of the 'cold war.'"

Gromyko met privately with the Western ministers June 15, after a 2-day recess in which Foreign Secy. Lloyd returned to London for talks with Prime Min. Macmillan. French spokesmen said that the meeting, at which the West reiterated its rejection of Russia's June 10 plan for Berlin, ended in a "total impasse."

Khrushchev Vs. West's Rejection. Soviet Premier Khrushchev denounced the West June 11 for what he termed its "unrealistic & bankrupt" rejection of the Soviet plan for Berlin.

Addressing a meeting in Riga, Latvia, Khrushchev declared that the Western powers had rejected the Soviet proposal because they wanted to "keep their forces [in Berlin] eternally & preserve a hotbed of danger." He renewed charges that the West's Berlin policy was the work of West German Chancellor Adenauer & of the late U.S. State Secy. Dulles, who, Khrushchev said, had realized the "bankruptcy" of Western policy during "his last days." [See p. 181G2]

(An East German delegation headed by CP First Secy. Walter Ulbricht & Premier Otto Grotewohl ended 2 days of Kremlin talks with Khrushchev & other Soviet leaders June 9. A joint communiqué, issued before Khrushchev & the East German leaders left June 9 for a tour of Latvia & the western USSR, declared that the talks had ended in "complete unanimity of views on all questions.") [See p. 181E2-D3]

'Ike' on A-Ban Aims. Pres. Eisenhower told a Washington news conference June 17 that the U.S. hoped for a nuclear test ban agreement that would "minimize risks" of violations and "bring them down below the level where they could be truly dangerous to our country."

Mr. Eisenhower asserted that it would be "foolish" to "expect 100% [reliability] from any system" of test detection & control. However, he said, "a new technique" had made "the

Week in Headlines

International

East-West foreign ministers' conference remained deadlocked; West submitted final proposals for Berlin settlement.

France barred further NATO "commitments" unless it got help in becoming an atomic power.

United States

White Florida jury convicted 4 whites of raping Negro.

House voted major revision of veterans' pension system.

FCC upheld radio-TV "equal time" rule for political candidates even in newscasts.

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REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

possibility of detecting [tests] now very much better than it was" under the detection system urged by the 1958 Geneva conference of nuclear experts. The President conceded that "some of the possibilities of concealment have grown up," but he asserted that "the possibilities of detection have gone up at about an equal rate." He said that studies of possible "decoupling" of nuclear explosions to muffle detectable seismic evidence had produced detection methods capable of monitoring muffled tests.

(In response to reporters' queries, Mr. Eisenhower confirmed that he had seen "all the [nuclear] weapons" in the U.S.' arsenal but conceded that he had not witnessed a nuclear detonation. The President said that "they," presumably secret servicemen responsible for his safety, "want me not to go.")

Detection Report. A report on findings of the U.S. Panel on Seismic Improvement, charged with studying improvement of the nuclear test detection system proposed by the 1958 Geneva conference of nuclear experts, was made public June 12 by the State Dept.

The study was prepared by members of the President's Science Advisory Committee under the direction of Pres. Lloyd V. Berkner of Associated Universities, Inc. It was directed at 3 basic problems: (1) possible improvement of the "Geneva system" of test detection with "existing technology"; (2) improvement of the system through seismological research; (3) possible concealment of underground nuclear detonations.

The panel reported that a "partial recovery" of the Geneva system's capability was possible "with improved equipment & techniques that can be specified today." It specifically suggested: (1) the number of seismometers in each of the Geneva system's 180 detection stations be increased from 10 to 100 to "increase the ability of the system to distinguish 'first motion' [of a seismic event] from background 'noise' "; (2) "new criteria" be employed "for identifying natural earthquakes" and distinguishing them from possible nuclear detonations "by means of the analysis of long period surface waves."

The panel concluded that "a vigorous research program in seismology" would bring improved "ability to detect & identify [smaller] earthquakes" and "would in 3 years probably result in further improvement which could achieve the same capability in the Geneva net of 180 [detection] stations as was originally estimated by the [1958] Geneva Conference of Experts." The panel conceded that "decoupling techniques existed which could reduce the seismic signal [produced by a hidden nuclear explosion] by a factor of 10." It urged further nuclear tests to try decoupling techniques and seek "characteristics which might allow long-range detection of such decoupled underground tests."

The study reported these estimates of the number of seismic events of varying intensity which would remain unidentified annually, according to current detection standards:

Estimate of the 1958 Geneva Conference of Experts (based on its recommended 180-station network)—20-100 unidentified earth shocks of 5-10 kiloton intensity, positive identification of all shocks above 10 kilotons.

Estimate provided by data from U.S.' Hardtack II nuclear test series in 1958 (based on the Geneva detection system)—20-100 shocks of 5-10 kilotons, 400 of 10-20 kilotons, 60 of 20 kilotons or greater.

Estimate of Geneva detection system with improved technology (based on Hardtack II series data)—300 shocks of 5-10 kilotons, 40 of 10-20 kilotons, 15 of 20 kilotons or greater.

USSR Accepts Technical Study. The Soviet delegation to U.S.-British-Soviet talks in Geneva on a treaty to ban nuclear tests agreed June 15 to a joint technical study of the problem of detecting nuclear explosions at high altitudes & in space. The technical talks, originally proposed by Pres. Eisenhower, were to begin in Geneva June 22 and end with a report to the 3-power conference by June 29. The conferees were to recommend "techniques & instrumentation" for the detection of nuclear explosions above 30 km. (18.6 miles) "on the basis & conclusions" of the detection system agreed upon by the 1958 Geneva conference of nuclear experts.

Soviet delegate Semyon K. Tsarapkin reiterated, however, to newsmen June 15 that the USSR would not consent to reopen aspects of the 1958 technical study dealing with detection of underground tests. He asserted that the data on underground tests contained in the U.S. Seismic Improvement Panel's report [see above] could be "considered after the test ban treaty is concluded." [See pp. 182B3, 158B2-C3, 150G3, 133B1, 125B1]

MIDDLE EAST

Suez Blockade. Owners of the Danish freighter Inger Toft, halted May 21 by Egyptian officials as it attempted to transit the Suez Canal with an Israeli cargo, refused June 2 to unload the ship's cargo in compliance with orders of a UAR war prize court. The vessel, under charter by a U.S. firm, was en route from Haifa, Israel to the Far East with a cargo of Israeli potash, cement, scrap brass & marble. UAR officials denied June 4 that the vessel would be unloaded forcibly, but they made clear that it would not be permitted to leave Port Said with the Israeli cargo.

(Israeli vessels had been barred from the Suez Canal since the Arab-Israeli war in 1948. But nonmilitary Israeli cargoes carried by vessels of other nations had been permitted through the canal until early 1959, when some were seized, others allowed to pass.) [See pp. 166F2, 106E3, 90F3]

UAR State Min. Aly Sabry warned June 10 that Israeli ships & Israeli cargoes "hiding behind the standards of other nations" would not be permitted through the Suez Canal despite any action by the UN, the Intl. Court of Justice or the great powers. Sabry asserted that the UAR "cannot allow Israeli shipping free passage as this would expose this vital waterway to sabotage & delay" from any "action Israel might undertake" against the UAR.

Israeli Premier Ben-Gurion denounced the intensified Suez blockade against Israel June 3 as "a blow not only at the interests of Israel but also at the charter" of the UN "& the decisions of the Security Council." Ben-Gurion appealed to U.S. Chargé d'Affaires William O. Baxter June 3 & Soviet Amb.-to-Israel Mikhail F. Bodrov June 4 for U.S. & Soviet support for Israel's Suez rights.

UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld told a New York press conference June 4 that he hoped Israel & the UAR would bring the Suez blockade before the Intl. Court of Justice to seek a legal, rather than a political solution to the dispute. Hammarskjöld refused to confirm reports that he had urged the UAR to stop interfering with Israeli cargoes in the Suez Canal.*

The Israeli Foreign Ministry declared June 5 that Israel would continue to press for enforcement of a 1951 Security Council ruling supporting its right to send cargoes through the canal. [See Vol. XI, p. 283F]

Sinai Air Clash. The Egyptian Air Force announced June 7 that UAR fighters had intercepted & driven 2 Israeli jets from Egyptian airspace over the Sinai desert. One of the Israeli jets was said to have been set afire. The Israeli Air Force acknowledged the clash the same day but said that it had taken place when 4 Egyptian MiG-17s had been intercepted in Israeli airspace over the Negev desert. [See p. 19F3]

Jordan Vs. Border Ban. The Jordanian Govt. protested to the UN June 6 that the Syrian Region of the UAR had closed its border with Jordan and had cut all rail & road traffic between the 2 countries. A communiqué issued by Premier Hazza Majali's cabinet expressed surprise at the Syrian action but warned that it "cannot harm the stability of Jordan." Cairo dispatches June 7 blamed the Jordan border closing on a series of incidents provoked by Jordan border troops using small arms & artillery. [See pp. 142F3, 26E3, 19E3]

Aswan Change Studied. UAR Public Works Min. Moussa Arafa told a Cairo news conference June 2 that the USSR had demanded basic changes in plans for construction of the Aswan High Dam on the Nile River. Arafa, who had led a UAR mission to Moscow for talks on Soviet aid for the project, said that Soviet engineers had insisted on use of an open canal instead of 7 power tunnels to divert the Nile. Arafa met June 8 with a group of U.S., British, French & West German engineers who had been asked to review the Soviet plan. [See p. 142G2; Vol. XVIII, 347E3]

UAR Elections Set. Interior Min. Zakaria Mohieddin revealed June 14 that 122,000 Egyptians & Syrians had filed as candidates for scheduled July elections for local councils of the National Union, the UAR's only legal political organization. Mohieddin said that the local councils in turn would elect councils from which provincial legislatures & a National Assembly eventually would be chosen. The National Union's system of councils would function as advisors to appointed municipal, provincial & national authorities. [See p. 159B2]

UAR Govt. decrees ordered reductions of 15-30% June 15 in the retail prices of 450 consumer items,

* Egypt's Apr. 24, 1957 declaration on the Suez Canal had accepted Intl. Court of Justice jurisdiction on interpretation of user rights & other matters regarding the 1888 Constantinople Convention on the Suez Canal. The 1957 declaration, although presumed at the time to safeguard Israeli Suez rights, permitted only original signers of the 1888 Constantinople Convention to bring a Suez case before the Intl. Court. [See Vol. XVII, p. 131C1]

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including Moslem clothing & shoes. (A UAR-Lebanese economic agreement fixing visa, customs & export charges between the 2 countries & assuring Lebanon of Syrian import facilities was signed in Cairo June 7 by Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami.) [See p. 99A2]

Yemeni Leader Held. The arrest of Kadi Yehia al-Emary, Yemeni director of public security, was announced June 8 by Yemeni spokesmen in Cairo. Emary was charged with responsibility for the recent mutiny of Army troops in Sana, the Yemeni capital. [See p. 167C1]

Reuters dispatches from Aden reported June 15 that rebellious Army troops had seized control of the Yemeni port of Hodeida and of Taiz, residence of the Imam Ahmed. Travelers reported that the principal Yemeni Army mutiny had occurred May 15 in Baidha, among troops who charged they had not been paid. Yemeni spokesmen in Cairo denounced the Aden reports June 16 as "lies & nonsense."

OTHER WORLD NEWS

France Demands A-Role. The French Foreign Ministry confirmed June 8 that France had refused to make any "new commitments with NATO" until settlement of "an ensemble of problems," including the stockpiling of nuclear weapons on French territory.

The other "problems" alluded to by the French were presumed to be Pres. de Gaulle's demands for (1) creation of a U.S.-British-French political directorate for NATO and (2) aid in development & manufacture of a French nuclear weapons arsenal. [See pp. 186E1, 159B-C3, 127C2, 91F1, 39B1; Vol. XVIII, 354A1]

The French Govt. statement followed French press reports June 7 that Supreme Hq., Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) had decided to remove 200 NATO fighter-bombers from France. The SHAPE decision was attributed to France's continued refusal to let the U.S. stockpile nuclear weapons in France unless the French Govt. shared control of the weapons. The 200 planes (9 squadrons of USAF F-100 & F-101 jets) presumably would have been forced to fly from their French bases to West German or other NATO bases to be armed with nuclear weapons.

SHAPE spokesmen conceded June 8 that "agreements have not been reached with . . . France governing all aspects of the operation & arming of NATO aircraft based on French territory." U.S. State Dept. spokesmen expresed concern at the French position June 8 and noted that U.S. law forbade the surrender of American military control over nuclear weapons stored in other countries.

Atlantic Congress Vs. Bid. 650 nongovernmental delegates to the Atlantic Congress,* convened June 5 in London by Queen Elizabeth II, overwhelmingly rejected June 9 French demands that the NATO regional defense system be broadened into a global military & political alliance.

Led by British delegate George Brown, Labor Party defense spokesman, the Congress defeated recommendations by French Gen. Pierre Billotte for support for French Pres. de Gaulle's proposals that NATO coordinate Western military & political strategy outside the NATO defense area. Billotte defended de Gaulle's demand for control of nuclear weapons on French territory as necessary for French "security."

NATO Secy. Gen. Paul-Henri Spaak endorsed the U.S.' sharing of atomic secrets with its NATO allies June 9, but he told the Congress that it was "unreasonable" to ask the U.S. to communicate its nuclear secrets to an ally, presumably France, that attempted "to claim complete freedom of action."

Norwegian Foreign Min. Halvard M. Lange warned the Congress June 9 that there was "a genuine need for a wider measure of coordination" of policies by NATO states. But he rejected France's proposals that NATO be transformed into an instrument for "formulating foreign policy for all the member states."

USAF Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad, NATO supreme commander, warned the Congress June 6 that the "greatest danger" of war lay in any NATO weakness that might invite an aggressive Soviet "probing operation that might well get out of hand as a result of a miscalculation." Norstad said that NATO strategy was aimed at preventing a war by (1) breaking the continuity of any enemy action, (2) forcing the enemy to realize that continuing the action would bring retaliation & general nuclear war, and (3) making any aggressor "weigh the full cost of his action."

(In a paper submitted to the Congress June 7, U.S. military analyst Henry Kissinger warned that, with NATO reluctance to use nuclear weapons in incidents deemed unlikely to lead to a major war, it was necessary to create strong NATO conventional forces to cope with limited Soviet encroachments.)

The Congress adjourned June 10 after approving resolutions for increased policy consultation among NATO states, a buildup of NATO armed forces, a joint NATO program for aid to less-developed areas, and the possible expansion of the 17-nation Org. for European Economic Cooperation to include "all the Atlantic countries," among the the U.S.

* Attended by groups representing every NATO member state except Iceland. [See p. 170E2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONGRESS

War Pension Plan Voted. The House June 15 passed by 226-34 standing vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR7650) overhauling the veteran's pension system. Chrmn. Olin E. Teague (D., Tex.) of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, chief author of the bill, admitted to the House June 17 that the measure could cost the government $10 billion by the year 2000 instead of saving $12 billion, as some members had believed.

The bill would not change the pension system for veterans with ailments stemming from service. For veterans with non-service-connected disabilities, however, pensions would be based on need and could vary from $40 a month to $90. The bill would authorize pensions of $25-$60 a month (plus $15 per dependent child) for widows of World War II & Korean war veterans solely on the basis of need (as had been provided for World War I widows) and thereby add some 205,000 widows to the 245,000 already getting veteran's pensions.

Veterans' pensions currently totaled $1.1 billion a year and were expected to increase by $100 million annually if the current system were retained. The new plan would cost $308 million in the first fiscal year and raise fiscal 1960's pension cost to $1.408 billion.

The bill's sponsors said the additional cost of widows' pensions under the plan was expected to total $22 billion by the year 2000. The cost of pensions to veterans, however, was expected to start decreasing after 5 years, and the total saving by 2000 was estimated at $12 billion. The net additional cost of the plan was expected to be $10 billion in 40 years. [See p. 128D2]

(Final Congressional action on a bill raising railroad retirement benefits by 10% & unemployment benefits by 20% was taken by the Senate May 5. The President signed it May 19.)

Veterans' Loans. The Senate, by voice vote June 16, approved a bill (HR2256) authorizing $100 million more in direct government housing loans to veterans unable to get mortgages through private sources. As originally passed by the House, the bill would have added $300 million to the $150 million previously authorized. The Senate version was accepted by House voice vote and sent to Pres. Eisenhower, who opposed the increase. The bill also raised the ceiling on conventional veterans' housing loans from 4¾% to 5¼%, as the President had requested. [See p. 61B-C2]

Atomic Plants. Both houses passed by voice vote June 15 and sent to the President a bill (S2095) authorizing $229,900,000 to build 8 nuclear power plants. The administration had requested $51,400,000 less and had asked for authority to build only 5 atomic reactors. [See p. 21G2]

National Debt & Bonds. The House Ways & Means Committee voted June 16 to increase the temporary national debt limit to $295 billion, as Pres. Eisenhower had requested. But it voted to raise the permanent limit to only $285 billion instead of to the $288 billion Mr. Eisenhower wanted.

Chrmn. William McChesney Martin Jr. of the Federal Reserve Board told the committee June 11 that the board was in complete agreement with the President's proposal to abolish the interest ceiling on government bonds and to raise interest on them. He said

the ending of the ceilings was "one of the things that will contribute" to a general "going down" of interest rates. He justified this view by explaining that if bond interest rates could not be raised, the Treasury would have to borrow more heavily through short-term securities, on which there was no interest ceiling. [See p. 183D1-A3]

Tax Rates. A bill (HR7523) to extend corporate & excise tax rates at Korean war levels for another year (to June 30, 1960) was passed by House voice vote and sent to the Senate June 8. This 6th extension of the wartime rates would avert an automatic $3.1 billion annual revenue loss. Among tax rates to be continued: corporation income taxes at 52% (instead of dropping to 47%), liquor at $10.50 a gallon (instead of $9), cigarettes 8¢ a pack (not 7¢), new cars 10% (not 7%), auto accessories 8% (not 5%), beer $9 a barrel (not $8). The bill also would avert 10%-17% drops in taxes on wines. [See p. 20E3]

Democratic Sens. Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.) & William Proxmire (Wis.) offered May 21 a group of tax reform bills to make taxation fairer while adding $2½ billion a year to revenues. The bills would eliminate unwarranted business expense account deductions (S2040), reduce oil depletion allowances (S2037), end the special dividend tax credit (S2036) and require tax withholding on dividends & interest (S2038).

Proxmire May 28 introduced a bill (S2059) to cut the maximum personal income tax rate from 91% to 65% to end taxing that "discourage[d] incentives, initiative & enterprise" and produced only $240 million a year. He said his bill would increase revenues $300 million annually by requiring regular income tax rates instead of capital gains rates for compensation in the form of stock options and for gains or losses from selling depreciable capital assets.

Appropriations. The first regular appropriations bill of the session, a compromise providing $4,643,363,000 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and Tax Court in fiscal 1960, was passed by voice vote of both houses June 3 and signed by the President June 11. The Post Office got $3,849,410,000 ($49,670,000 less than Pres. Eisenhower had requested), the Treasury $782,418,000 ($5,294,000 less than requested) and the Tax Court $1,535,000 (the full request).

A compromise $481,809,100 appropriations bill to operate the Interior Department & related agencies in fiscal 1960 was adopted by House & Senate voice vote June 15 and sent to the White House. It was $9,292,300 less than requested.

Chrmn. Clarence E. Cannon (D., Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee had abandoned Mar. 1 his campaign to have all appropriations put into a single bill. He said "the only people . . . against it [his single-package plan] are the big spenders."

Water Pollution. The House, ignoring threats of a Presidential veto, approved by 253-142 vote June 9 and sent to the Senate a bill (HR3610) to double federal expenditures on controlling water pollution. Rejecting a move to keep the $50 million-a-year ceiling on federal construction grants for local sewage disposal plants, the House voted to authorize up to $100 million a year for the 10-year program and to raise the limit on federal contributions to individual projects from $250 million to $500 million. The current restriction limiting the federal share of a sewage disposal facility's cost to 30% (the rest being financed by the communities) was retained. Rep. John A. Blatnik (D., Minn.) had sponsored the original program & the bill to double it. [See p. 22F3; Vol. XVIII, 165E1]

POLITICS

FCC Upholds 'Equal Time.' The FCC refused by a 4-3 vote June 16 to reverse its Feb. 19 ruling that rival political candidates must get equal radio & TV time even in news broadcasts. With FCC Chrmn. John C. Doerfer & FCC member T. A. M. Craven dissenting in whole and member John S. Cross in part, the commission reaffirmed its 4-3 decision that Lar Daly, minor party candidate in Chicago's mayoral election, deserved TV time equal to that in which Mayor Richard J. Daley had been shown in news films greeting the president of Argentina and opening a March of Dimes campaign.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers had asked the FCC May 7 to reverse the decision, but the commission majority said the Federal Communications Act did not exempt newscasts from the "equal time" clause. Pres. Eisenhower June 16 authorized a White House statement that he still considered such equal time requirements "ridiculous." The FCC members backing the decision: Rosel H. Hyde, Robert T. Bartley, Robert E. Lee & Frederick W. Ford. [See p. 91C2]

Stevenson Not Running. Adlai E. Stevenson told reporters in Washington June 13 that he did not seek the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination and "will not be the nominee." Stevenson had said in Cambridge, Mass. June 6 that "I don't think I can be nominated — there's not a chance."

(Rowland Evans Jr. reported in the N.Y. Herald Tribune May 31 that Stevenson had said he considered Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson the most "capable" of the Democratic Presidential prospects. Evans said Stevenson ranked Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey & John F. Kennedy as 2d & 3d in capability and Sen. Stuart Symington as least capable of Democratic Senators most frequently mentioned as potential nominees. Ex-Pres. Truman & House Speaker Sam Rayburn were represented as having agreed that the nomination should go to either Johnson or Symington.)

Stevenson said as he received an honorary Doctor of Literature degree at McGill University in Montreal May 29 that the disparity of living standards between the rich West & poor East was "the most important & fateful fact in the world today." Suggesting that raising poorer countries' living standards might be more urgent than bolstering military defenses, Stevenson warned that the worst aspect of the disparity was that it was increasing. "Our task," he said, "is to link our resources to a systematic long-term program of education & basic development" to "give the world's masses the opportunity to help themselves." He urged Marshall Plan beneficiaries to join the U.S. & Canada "in a comparable effort for India," which was "close to the economic 'take-off' point of self-sustaining investment."

Stevenson asserted at the National Business Conference at Harvard June 6 that business & industry had a "responsibility" to make "a realistic reexamination of our economic system & its state of readiness" in face of great challenges faced by the free world. He said Americans considered U.S. business "wrong & more interested in profit than people" as a result of business' "impotent protest" against the past half-century's great changes. Big government had not caused industry's problems, Stevenson declared. What industry was confronted with was "the forces that bring big government about." "This is a big world," he continued. "We have big enemies. . . . We live with the great challenges of the world at large & the great perplexities of a vastly increasing population. . . . We can't get along without government built to scale." Stevenson held that government "big enough to meet its responsibilities is a condition of survival." [See pp. 96D3, 26B1]

Humphrey in Wisconsin. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) toured Minnesota June 13-15 to seek support & test sentiment for his potential candidacy for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination. Humphrey announced in Kenosha, Wis. June 14 that a Wisconsin Humphrey-for-President organization had been formed under the leadership of Frank Wallick, a state AFL-CIO publicity man.

Humphrey said in an interview published in the Christian Science Monitor June 10 that:

- If an agreement on banning nuclear tests could not be worked out with the Soviets, he favored a unilateral U.S. ban on atmospheric tests; "we have nothing particularly to gain in atmospheric tests militarily" since "we can do these tests underground" or "at extraordinarily high altitudes" with less loss both psychologically & in health. [See pp. 183C2, 167A2]
- He favored more East-West summit conferences but wished "we could make [them] . . . a little less of a circus"—with "not quite so much headline attention until something was done."
- "Some of us believe in the broad outlines of national planning for economic growth"; "we can't leave things to the accident of chance"; "in the light of the kind of competition we are facing internationally

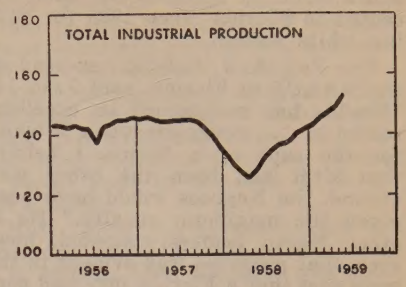
Business & Financial Summary

Week ended June 13

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$20,141	*$20,188	*$21,594
Currency circulation	*$31,803	*$31,641	*$31,052
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*[a]$31,005	*$31,045	*$29,122
N.Y. bank clearings	$12,573,149,642	$12,822,185,367	$12,945,991,669
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	15,468,114	14,784,757	13,205,380
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	238.70	238.97	196.73
Bond sales (par value)	$30,874,200	$27,561,000	$27,753,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	85.66	85.75	91.30
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	155,208	152,427	95,566
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]7,032,325	7,202,625	6,255,935
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,150,000	8,410,000	7,189,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]13,023	*12,778	*11,681
Carloadings (cars)	[b]682,624	687,726	612,715
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.31¼	$2.36⅞	$2.41½
Corn (bu.)	$1.60⅛	$1.59¾	$1.67⅝
Cotton (lb.)	$.362	$.3625	$.363
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$37.50	$37.17	$35.50
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.09	$6.07	$6.61
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]119.3	119.4	118.8
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]150	122	135
Failures (May 28)‡	314	264	325
Foreign Trade (Census Bureau)—	Apr.	Mar.	Apr. 1958
Exports	*$1,468	*$1,456	*$1,529.8
Imports	*$1,220.9	*$1,300.9	*$1,056.8

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, June 3 [b] June 6 [c] May 30 [d] June 9

Industrial production, setting a record for the 3d consecutive month, rose from 150% of the 1947-49 average in April to 152% in May, the Federal Reserve Board reported June 15. The output of durable goods, exceeding the pre-recession peak for the first time, rose from 164% of the 1947-49 average in April to 168% in May. The Commerce Department chart shows U.S. industrial production (seasonally adjusted, 1947-49 = 100) for 1956-58 and the first 5 months of 1959. [See p. 161B-C1]



Stock in U.S. publicly-held corporations was owned by 12,490,000 individuals during 1959's early months, the N.Y. Stock Exchange reported June 16. There were 8,630,000 such stockholders in 1956 and 6,490,000 in 1952. 52½% of 1959's shareholders were women. Housewives formed the largest single group (4 million).

Gold exported by the U.S. declined to a net value of $92,600,000 in 1959's first quarter, as compared with $377,400,000 in 1958's first quarter (when the outflow began) and nearly $2.3 billion for all of 1958. Japan, the largest buyer of U.S. gold in 1959's first quarter, bought $49,900,000 worth, the Treasury disclosed June 16. The Philippines, only country to sell the U.S. gold during 1959's first quarter, shipped $5 million worth. [See pp. 87G1-A2, G2, 30C2, A3, 8G2]

from Soviet communism, we have to make better use of our resources"; "they ought to be programmed & utilized"; "at the same time we must provide the widest opportunity for individual decision within that great national plan." [See pp. 154F2, 152B2]

• "A sound national agricultural policy must be based on expanded soil conservation, adequate farm credit, continued research . . . in production [&] . . . in uses of food & fiber; a price support or income protection designed to aid the family farm production pattern—with definite ceilings on the total of commodity loans or payments to any one farm or producer"; "farm price supports should be extended only when farmers accept production & marketing controls"; "income protection or price supports should be varied—whatever works best for any commodity or producer"; it might include "crop loans, compensatory payments, purchases, extended credit & even retirement of unneeded acres"; planning should include the use of U.S. farm production "for strengthening our foreign policy in the food deficit areas"; such programming "should be done 5 to 10 years in advance so that the recipient nations & our farm people can plan on it." [See pp. 135E1, 61G3]

Morse Vs. Neuberger. Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) announced June 3 that he would "not support" Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D., Ore.) for re-election in 1960 and that he would "take to the people of Oregon in the 1960 campaign my differences of opinion with Mr. Neuberger on . . . very vital issues."

The feud between Oregon's 2 Democratic Senators was said to go back to 1935, when Morse was a Republican & dean of the University of Oregon Law School. Neuberger, then one of Morse's students, busied himself in Oregon Democratic affairs. Neuberger, a professional writer, wrote highly critical articles about Morse after the latter became a GOP Senator in 1944, but Neuberger campaigned for Morse when Morse sought reelection as a Democrat in 1956.

During Congress' 1959 Easter recess, Morse attacked Neuberger at the Oregon Farmers Union meeting in Marion, Ore. for supporting the Eisenhower Administration on foreign policy, and on increasing postal rates & gasoline taxes. Neuberger, in a letter to Oregon editors, said he had "voted with Sen. Hubert Humphrey [D., Minn.] on 53 out of 57 foreign-aid [roll] calls . . . and with Sen. John Kennedy [D., Mass.] on 48 out of 56 foreign-aid roll calls." Neuberger asked whether Morse would "include both these leading Democratic possibilities for the Presidency" in his "indictment . . . of my foreign aid stand." [See pp. 143F1-E2, 84A3, 75F3, 61A-C1, 60D3]

Elections. P. Kenneth Peterson (R.), 44, was reelected mayor of Minneapolis in a nonpartisan election June 9. He defeated Gerald R. Dillon, 39, who had the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party endorsement.

Ex-Judge Bert T. Combs, supported by ex-Sen. Earle C. Clements, defeated Lt. Gov. Harry Lee Waterfield, backed by Gov. Albert B. (Happy) Chandler, in Kentucky's Democratic gubernatorial primary May 26. Ex-Rep. John M. Robsion Jr. won the GOP gubernatorial primary.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

White Rapists Convicted. 4 white youths were convicted by a jury of 12 white men in Tallahassee, Fla. June 14 of raping a 19-year-old Negro college girl. The jury recommended mercy—because the girl had received no physical injury. Without a mercy recommendation, a death penalty would have been mandatory under Florida law. Judge W. May Walker postponed sentencing.

The convicted youths were: Willion T. Collinsworth, 23, illiterate telephone linesman, drunkard, described by the defense as a moron; Patrick G. Scarborough, 20, Air Force enlisted man with a juvenile delinquency record; David Ervin Beagles, 18, high school senior; Ollie A. Stoutamire, 16, who had left school after the 8th grade and was called mentally retarded. All had signed confessions; none denied intercourse with the girl. Collinsworth pleaded insanity.

According to the testimony, the 4 had gone out the night of May 1-2 with the avowed purpose of raping a Negro girl. Driving in Collinsworth's car, they had pulled up to a parked auto containing 2 Negro couples who had been to a Florida A&M dance that night. With Scarborough flourishing a shotgun & Beagles a switch-blade knife, the 4 whites had forced the 2 Negro youths to drive off and leave the 2 Negro girls. One of the girls ran & escaped. The white youths forced the other girl into their car and drove to a woods. There each of them except Collinsworth raped her twice. Collinsworth raped her once. Then they blindfolded her and were driving away with her when they were chased & arrested.

The defense held that the girl had consented to submit to the white youths and had offered to forget the incident if they took her back to college. She denied this and said she had "begged" "each one not to go with me."

This was the 3d time white men had been convicted of raping Negro

women in Florida. One white previously convicted had received a 15-year sentence; the 2d was serving a life term. 37 Negroes had been executed in Florida since 1925 for raping white women.

The Rev. A. J. Reddick, ex-head of the NAACP in Florida, said June 14: "Florida has maintained an excellent record of . . . never executing a white for the rape of a Negro. I believe that if it had been the other way around, the Negroes would have been given the maximum penalty." He & other Negro leaders conceded, however, that progress was evident in the mere fact that a Florida jury had convicted whites of raping a Negro. [See p. 144F2]

'Chatterley' Banned. A new unexpurgated edition of D. H. Lawrence's novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" was banned from the mails June 11 by Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield. "Any literary merit the book may have is far outweighed by the pornographic & smutty passages & words, so that the book, taken as a whole, is an obscene & filthy work," Summerfield said. Summerfield denied mail rights to Readers' Subscription, Inc. circulars advertising the book on grounds that they "give information where obscene material may be obtained." [See pp. 172C3, 162B2]

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Cincinnati's Board of Education refused by 4-3 votes June 1 & 15 to accept a $110,000 federal grant under the National Defense Education Act. Majority members said they wanted to avoid federal control and that the city did not need the money for counselors or for additional science, mathematics & language study equipment. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 282D3]

Bingo legalization bill was adopted June 16 by the Nebraska Legislature. It was to take effect when signed by Gov. Ralph Brooks, who had requested it. It authorized only non-profit organizations to run bingo games, limited prizes to $750 a session and daily receipts to $1,500 and restricted playing hours to 10 a.m.-midnight. [See p. 44A-B2]

FOREIGN

West Germany

CDU Candidate Chosen. Agriculture Min. Heinrich Luebke, 64, was nominated June 15 as Christian Democratic candidate for the West German presidency. Luebke, jailed as an anti-Nazi during the Hitler regime, was chosen unanimously by a 60-member CDU Parliamentary committee after Eugen Gerstenmaier, Bundestag president, & Heinrich Krone, CDU leader in the Bundestag, both had refused the nomination. The election of Luebke, a Catholic, would violate an unwritten CDU agreement that the West German president & chancellor should be of differing faiths (Catholic or Protestant). However, his candidacy was approved by CDU Protestants on grounds that his election would improve chances for election of a Protestant chancellor. [See pp. 182E1, 105F1]

Erhard-Adenauer Rift Reopened. The dispute between Chancellor Adenauer & Economics Min. Ludwig Erhard over Erhard's possible succession to the chancellorship was renewed June 11 when Adenauer went before the Bundestag to defend his renunciation of the presidency.

Adenauer asserted that he had told Bonn cabinet members, including Erhard, on May 14 that he was "90%" in favor of reversing his decision to relinquish the chancellorship. He denied that anyone could accuse him of deception or concealment of his decision to remain chancellor. He conceded that the progress of the Geneva foreign ministers' talks on Germany and the "catastrophic" illness & death of former U.S. State Secy. Dulles had influenced him to "remain active" as West Germany's leader.

Erhard told the Bundestag June 12 that Adenauer had given him "no word" or "sign" that he had decided not to run for president. Erhard conceded that Adenauer had spoken of a possible change of mind at the May 14 cabinet meeting, but he charged that Adenauer had accepted the unanimous support of the CDU Parliamentary group for his candidacy on May 26 and had not mentioned his decision in a personal meeting June 1 before Erhard left for the U.S.

(Social Democrats greeted Erhard's statement with violent attacks on Adenauer's character. Karl Mommer, a Socialist leader in the Bundestag, was rebuked for calling Adenauer a "liar chancellor.")

Erhard told a Munich meeting of the Christian Socialist Union (CDU Bavarian affiliate) June 13 that he had agreed to end his feud with Adenauer "because I believed that it would be irresponsible to ignite a domestic political crisis at a time when Berlin was being threatened." But he made clear that he would continue his battle within the CDU for eventual succession to Adenauer as chancellor.

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Algeria. The French National Assembly voted by 466-57 June 11 to make the Algerian budget, formerly adopted by the defunct Algerian Assembly, a matter for National Assembly legislation. A 2d bill, passed by show of hands, made Algerian & French francs legal tender in both areas. The 2 bills, opposed only by Communist & Socialist deputies, were the first legislation toward integration of Algeria with metropolitan France. [See pp. 146F1, 176F3]

The French Govt. protested to Yugoslavia June 13 against a joint Yugoslav-Algerian rebel communiqué issued June 12. The communiqué backed Algerian offers to hold peace negotiations in a neutral country and affirmed that Yugoslavia would continue to aid the rebels in their war against France. The communiqué was issued at the end of a visit to Yugoslavia by Premier Ferhat Abbas of the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. [See p. 186E1]

The Tunisian Govt. reported June 13 that 1,200 new Algerian refugees had crossed the Algerian-Tunisian border in the Ghardimaou area, raising to 131,200 the number of Algerian refugees in Tunisia. An estimated 89,000 Algerians had fled to Morocco. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 338C2]

Austria. Foreign Min. Leopold Figl of the conservative People's Party was elected unanimously June 9 as president of the new Austrian National Assembly. [See p. 155G1]

Britain. More than 2,400 persons were cited for their service to Britain in Queen Elizabeth's birthday honors list, issued June 13 on her official 33d birthday. Those honored included 3 new barons elevated to the House of Lords: Sir Thomas Lionel Dugdale & Sir William Patrick Spens, Conservative members of Parliament, and Sir John Forster, Industrial Court president. Cmndr. Allan H. P. Noble, diplomat, was made knight commander of the Order of St. Michael & St. George. Michael Redgrave, actor, & Stanley Spencer, painter, were made knights bachelor. Gen. Sir Hugh Charles Stockwell, commander of the 1956 Suez attack, was made knight grand cross of the Order of the Bath. Soccer star William Ambrose Wright, opera singer Geraint Evans, composer Michael Kemp Trippett & actress Athene Seyler were made commanders of the British Empire. Carl Ronald Giles, cartoonist, was made officer of the British Empire and Maj. William A. Phillips, former British representative in the Maldive Is., member of the British Empire. [See p. 4E3]

The keel of the Dreadnaught, first British nuclear submarine, was laid by Prince Philip June 12 at the Vickers-Armstrong shipyard in Furness-in-Barrow, Eng. [See p. 139A2]

A land & water vehicle designed to travel on a cushion of air provided by a centrally-mounted fan was tested near the Isle of Wight June 11 by the Saunders-Roe, Ltd. aircraft firm. Named the Hovercraft, the saucer-shaped vehicle was designed by Christopher S. Cockerell.

John Mendelson, Laborite, defeated John Deby, Conservative, in a Parliamentary by-election held June 12 in Penistone, Yorkshire. [See p. 102C3]

John Lawie Burgess, 46, publisher of the Cumberland Evening News, was elected June 11 as first chairman of Reuters news agency since 1941.

Canada. Ontario Premier Leslie Frost's Progressive-Conservative Party won 71 seats in the Ontario legislature to 22 for Liberals, 5 for the Cooperative Commonwealth Fed. in provincial elections June 12. [See p. 170G1]

Ceylon. Prime Min. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike dissolved his 3-year coalition cabinet June 9 & formed a new cabinet solely from members of his Sri Lanka (Freedom) Party. The coalition cabinet had been weakened by resignations of several Trotskyite & Sri Lanka ministers. [See p. 163C1]

The new Ceylonese cabinet: Prime Min., External Affairs, Defense, Food & Cooperatives—S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike; Agri., Lands & Land Dvlpt.—C. P. de Silva; Trade & Commerce—R. G.

Senanayake; Industries, Fisheries & Excise—J. C. W. Munasinha; Education—W. Dahanayake; Culture & Social Services—P. B. G. Kalugalla; Nationalized Services & Shipping—C. Wijesinghe; Transport & Power—Maitripala Senanayake; Posts & Broadcasting—C. A. S. Marikkar; Labor—M. de Zoysa; Health—A. P. Jayasuriya; Housing & Local Govt.—Mrs. Vimala Wijewardena; Home Affairs—T. B. Illangaratne; Works—Henry Abeywickrama.

France. A planned 8-hour strike of railwaymen, Paris subway & bus workers and Air France ground crews was cancelled June 15 by Communist & Socialist union leaders after Premier Debré's Govt. had decreed June 13 the "requisitioning" of 150,000-175,000 French Natl. Railway Co. workers. The stoppage had been called by railwaymen to support demands for an 11% wage increase (promised in 1957) to reduce the differential between wages in nationalized & private industry. Debré had appealed for cancellation of the strike in a radio-TV address June 12 in which he charged "certain" persons with using the strike as a political weapon. [See p. 155F2]

The French Govt.'s austerity program was eased June 10 by measures increasing family allowance payments by 10% & waiving payment for the first $6 worth of medicines bought each ½ year by a member of the social & health insurance system. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 422B-D2]

French Community. Premier Fulbert Youlou's governing Democratic Union for the Defense of African Interests won 64% of the popular vote & at least 49 of 61 seats in the Congo Republic Assembly in general elections June 14. The Union defeated the African Socialist Movement of opposition leader Jacques Opangault & its allied Congolese Progressive Party. [See pp. 79D2, 63F2-B3]

Greece. Communist-supported candidates Kostas Tsoukalas & Pavlos Dididakis were elected mayors of Athens & Piraeus, respectively, June 14 when municipal electors split their votes among rival non-Communist candidates. [See p. 120E1]

India. 10 persons were killed & several hundred others wounded & arrested in Ankamali & Trivandrum, Kerala State June 13-15 as Roman Catholics & upper-caste Nair Hindus demonstrated against the state's Communist Govt. and sought to prevent the opening of private church schools under newly-imposed state controls. Christians, Nairs, members of the Congress Party and Praja Socialist & Moslem political groups began a passive resistance campaign designed to oust the regime of Kerala Chief Min. E. M. S. Namboodiripad. Demonstrators picketed schools, tax offices & Govt. bureaus in efforts to bring state business to a halt. Namboodiripad told newsmen June 13 that his Kerala Govt. would remain in office until 1962 elections and would use whatever measures were necessary to halt the anti-state unrest.

The passive resistance campaign to preserve Kerala's 7,000 private schools, most of them run by Catholics & Hindus but subsidized by the state, was headed by Mannath Padmanabhan, 82, a Hindu.

Indo-China. British Foreign Min. Selwyn Lloyd informed Soviet Foreign Min. Andrei A. Gromyko June 10 that Britain would not agree to revive the international control commission for Laos to deal with fighting between Laotian troops & pro-Communist (formerly Pathet Lao) guerrillas. Lloyd & Gromyko, in Geneva for the East-West foreign ministers' conference on Germany, had met June 4 to discuss the Laotian fighting in view of the British & Soviet roles in the 1954 Geneva conference on Indo-China. [See pp. 177E2, 163B2]

Indonesia. A 5-member Govt. committee was formed June 11 to fix compensation for Dutch properties nationalized by Indonesia. [See p. 54A2]

Iran. 3 members of Premier Manouchehr Eghbal's Cabinet resigned June 11 and were replaced June 13 in an unexplained shakeup. Iranian Rep.-to-UN Djalal Abdoh replaced Ali Asghar Hekmat as Foreign Minister; ex-Amb.-to-Lebanon Rahmat Atabaki succeeded Brig. Gen. Nadir Batnan Ghelitch as Interior Minister; Abdohossein Etebar replaced Abbas Gholi Nisari as Commerce Minister. [See p. 70D2; Vol. XVIII, 158F1]

Italy. Seamen's unions struck June 8 for a 30% increase in monthly wages now averaging 65,000 lire ($104). More than 50 major Italian vessels were strikebound by June 15, stranding cargo & an estimated 12,000 passengers in ports throughout the world. [See pp. 163E2, 147G1]

Japan. A White Paper of the Intl. Trade & Industry Ministry reported June 8 that Japan's foreign trade showed a $510 million surplus during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31. The surplus was attributed largely to a 29% cut in Japanese imports. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 14E3]

Kimie Tojo, 27, daughter of executed wartime Premier Hideki Tojo, arrived in the U.S. June 16 to study international affairs on a U. of Michigan scholarship. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 141C1]

Kenya. The British House of Commons voted by 314-255 June 16 to defeat a Laborite censure motion arising from the killing of 11 Mau Mau prisoners in a Kenya detention camp. Colonial Secy. Alan T. Lennox-Boyd had acknowledged that the deaths were "tragically wrong." [See p. 163B3]

Bruce McKenzie was sworn in June 15 to replace Michael Blundell as Kenya Agriculture Minister. [See p. 111C3]

Korea. The South Korean Govt. announced June 13 that it had reached "a final decision on measures toward Japan, including the possible use of force," if Japan "actually carried out" plans for the voluntary repatriation of Koreans from Japan to North Korea. The South Korean Govt. issued orders June 15 for the suspension of all trade with Japan.

22 major Japanese shipping firms suspended all sailings to South Korea June 12, and Agriculture Min. Kunio Miura warned Japanese fishermen against entering South Korea's disputed 60-mile territorial fishing zone. Japanese Foreign Min. Aiichiro Fujiyama June 12 asked the Intl. Red Cross to seek the release of 160 Japanese fishermen held by South Korea. [See pp. 86D3, 70A3, 54F2]

South Korean Pres. Syngman Rhee replaced Seoul Mayor Huh Chung with In Heung Soon June 12. Huh had criticized Rhee's policies during a recent visit to the U.S. [See pp. 39F2, 24A1]

Natl. China. An agreement for the purchase of $11.9 million worth of U.S. surplus farm products was signed in Taipei June 9 by the Nationalist Chinese Govt. [See p. 83F2]

Nepal. Indian Prime Min. Nehru arrived in Nepal June 11 and told a Katmandu rally June 12 that Nepal should follow the example of India rather than those nations that preached "peaceful coexistence" but failed to practice it. A joint communiqué issued June 14 by Nehru & Nepalese Premier B. P. Koirala declared, in a presumed reference to Red China & Tibet, that "no country should be dominated by another." [See p. 146D1]

Pakistan. A conference of Pakistani cabinet ministers & provincial governors in Nathiagali announced June 12 that Pakistan's capital would be transferred from Karachi to Rawalpindi, in northern Pakistan, when finances permitted. The meeting, called by Pres. Mohammed Ayub Khan, approved creation of a subsidiary capital in East Pakistan (separated from West Pakistan by Indian territory).

Poland. A new U.S.-Polish credit & aid agreement signed June 10 in Washington cut U.S. aid to Poland by 50% from 1957-1958 levels. The agreement provided for (1) the sale to Poland of $44 million worth of U.S. farm surpluses for Polish zlotys, and (2) a $6 million credit for the purchase of $2 million worth of polio vaccine and payment of $4 million in ocean freight charges on the farm surpluses. The aid reduction was believed due to Polish CP First Secy. Gomulka's intensified attacks on U.S. policy. [See p. 87C1; Vol. XVIII, 361C2, 59G1]

Red China. The U.S. State Dept. announced June 12 that U.S. visas would be granted to any bona fide athletes sent by Red China to the 1960 Winter Olympics in Squaw Valley, Calif. [See p. 187D2]

Communist shore batteries fired 430 shells at Kaoteng I. in the Nationalist-held Matsu group June 12. [See pp. 171A2, 162B3]

Singapore. Sir William Goode was named June 15 as chairman of the 7-member joint British-Singapore-Malayan governmental council on Singapore internal security. [See p. 187G2]

Soviet Union. American evangelist Billy Graham visited Moscow June 12-16 as "an ordinary tourist." He told newsmen on his return to Paris June 16 that he had found a "great spiritual hunger" among Russians

despite the USSR's official atheism. Graham attended services at the Moscow Baptist Church June 14. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 435A1]

Henry J. Rand of the Rand Development Corp. of Cleveland disclosed June 14 that he had signed contracts for the possible U.S. manufacture of Soviet surgical instruments. [See p. 79A3]

A theory that low-frequency radio emissions from points on Jupiter were caused by fluctuations in charged layers of the planet's ionosphere was advanced by Dr. V. V. Zheleznikov of Gorki State U. in a recent issue of Soviet Astronomy cited June 14 by the N.Y. Times. [See p. 185E1]

Turkey. Pres. Celal Bayar paid a 3-day state visit to Italy June 8-10. He was granted private & state audiences with Pope John XXIII June 11—first visit to the Vatican by a Turkish chief of state. [See p. 129A2]

The Turkish Grand National Assembly voted unanimously June 5 to return to full German ownership all German property (estimated value: $9 million) seized when Turkey broke with Nazi Germany in Aug. 1944. [See Vol. IV, p. 249L]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba. A cabinet revision June 12, reportedly to eliminate ministers opposed to the new agrarian law, resulted in the following appointments: Interior Min.—José Naranjo, ex-Gov. of Havana Province, to replace Maj. Luis Orlando Rodriguez; Forgn.—Raul Roa, ex-Amb. to OAS, to replace Roberto Agramonte; Agri.—Maj. Pedro Miret to replace Humberto Sori Marin; Health—Dr. Serafin Ruiz de Sarate to replace Dr. Julio Martinez Paez; Social Welfare—Raquel Perez de Miret to replace Elena Mederes. [See p. 55C3]

The agrarian reform law, which was to provide for the breakup of large estates as well as the confiscation of foreign holdings, was criticized June 11 in a U.S. diplomatic note to Cuba questioning the "adequacy of the provisions for compensation to [U.S.] citizens whose property may be expropriated." (U.S. interests owned 1,663,000 acres of land in Cuba.) The note said that the U.S. was "sympathetic" to Cuban land reform objectives, but it suggested that redistribution of land could harm productivity & "the general economy."

A U.S. request for prompt payment for expropriated property was rejected June 15 by Premier Fidel Castro. He reiterated a televised statement made June 13 labeling "reactionary" those who opposed his plan of taking land from big owners and giving it to landless peasants. Castro said Cuba could pay only with 20-year bonds bearing a maximum 4½% interest because of the millions of dollars stolen by the Batista regime and because of an unfavorable balance of payments between the U.S. & Cuba. He said that his government would not admit "any indications or proposals which tend to impair in the most minimum the national sovereignty & dignity." [See p. 164F2]

Nicaragua. A 2-week rebel invasion ended with the arrival in Managua June 14 of 61 rebel prisoners who had surrendered near Fruto de Pan June 12. 15 other rebels were captured June 13, among them Pedro Joaquin Chamorro ex-editor of the newspaper La Prensa. Including several rebels who were killed and a few who still might be hiding in the hills, Pres. Luis A. Somoza Debayle June 16 numbered the defeated invasion force at a maximum of 110 men. He reported, however, that a new rebel force of about 50 men had invaded Nicaragua from Honduras and another group of about 200 waited in Costa Rica.

Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle, Nicaraguan armed forces chief, charged June 13 that Cuban Premier Fidel Castro had conferred with Chamorro to work out the "master-plan" for invasion of Nicaragua. [See p. 187G3]

OBITUARIES

Harold D. Clum, 88, U.S. Amb. to San Salvador, Nicaragua, Canada, East Prussia, Rumania, Holland, between 1907 & 1940; June 3 in Kingston, N.Y.

Sir Kinahan Cornwallis, 76, Middle Eastern expert who headed Britain's World War I Arab Bureau, helped form English-mandated Iraq from Turkish territory and remained as political adviser to King Faisal, Amb. to Iraq 1941-45; June 3 in Basingstoke, Eng.

George Frederic Couch, 80, speedboat designer, pres. Webb Inst. of Naval Architecture, winner World War II U.S. Navy competition for designing torpedo boat; June 4 in New Britain, Conn.

Dr. Grantly Dick Read, 69, English gynecologist who pioneered in advocating natural childbirth (easing of pain by reducing psychological & muscular tensions), author "Childbirth Without Fear"; June 11 in Wroxham, Eng.

Sonnie Hale (John Robert Hale Munro), 57, British actor & playwright; June 9 in London.

Tshekedi Khama, 54, banished as regent of Bechuanaland's Bamangwato tribe in 1933 for ordering flogging of white man for molesting native girl, uncle of present chief Seretse Khama; June 10 in London. [See Vol. X, p. 101A]

Samuel Lewin, 69, Polish-born Yiddish novelist & playwright; June 3 in New York.

James Joseph Maloney, 63, U.S. Secret Service agent 1931-51, its chief 1947-48, ex-U.S. Treasury Dept. aide; June 8 in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Dr. Jeronimo Mendez, 72, physician, newspaper pblshr., pres. of Chile briefly in 1941 following death of Aguirre Cerda; June 12 in Santiago.

Frederick A. Mitchell-Hedges, 77, British South & Central American explorer, co-discoverer of lost Mayan city of Lubaatun in British Honduras, lieutenant in Mexican rebel Pancho Villa's army; June 12, Haldon, Eng.

John Politis, 69, Greek Amb. to Italy 1940, post-World War II Forgn. Min.; June 3 in Athens.

John Clinton Porter, 88, mayor of Los Angeles 1929-33; May 27 in Los Angeles.

Sax Rohmer (Arthur Sarsfield Ward), 76, British novelist, creator of sinister Chinese character Fu Manchu who appeared in 13 mystery novels; June 1 in London.

Henry Gerrish Smith, 89, pres. Shipbuilders Council of Amer. 1929-50, mgr. Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. 1917-21; June 2 in Bronxville, N.Y.

Andrew George Spiegelhalter, 75, pres. Pusey & Jones Corp. (steel products mfrs.) 1939-53; May 25 in Ocean City, N.J.

Thelma Strabel (Godwin), novelist (Reap the Wild Wind), short-story writer; May 29 in Washn. of cancer.

Dr. Rees Edgar Tulloss, 77, pres. Wittenberg Coll. 1920-49, co-developer (with A. C. Van Sant) of touch typing; June 8 in Springfield, O.

Dr. Mikhail Vetukhiv, 57, Ukrainian-born research geneticist at Columbia U., pres. Ukrainian Acad. of Arts & Sciences since 1950, member of Ukrainian Govt.-in-exile 1945-49; June 11 in New York.

Charles Vidor, 59, Hungarian-born motion picture director ("Ladies in Retirement," "The Swan," "Hans Christian Anderson"); June 4 in Vienna of heart attack.

Eliot Wadsworth, 82, philanthropist, Asst. Treas. Secy. under Presidents Harding & Coolidge, member Loyalty Bd. of U.S. Civil Svc. Comm. 1950-53; May 29 in Washington.

Ed(ward Augustin) Walsh, 78, pitcher for Chicago White Sox 1904-16, winner of 40 games in 1908; May 29 in Pompano, Fla.

Charles Allen Ward, 72, pres. Brown & Bigelow (calendar & advertising producers) since 1933; May 25 in Beverly Hills, Calif. (Ward had been a Chinese waterfront worker, Alaska gold miner, soldier in Pancho Villa's forces; later served term in Leavenworth for narcotics violation. He met Herbert Bigelow, imprisoned for income tax evasion, in Leavenworth. After Ward's parole in 1925, Bigelow hired him. Ward inherited 1/3 of Bigelow's $1 million estate at latter's death in 1933.)

MISCELLANEOUS

Gov. Long Returns. Louisiana Gov. Earl K. Long arrived in New Orleans June 17 after a flight from Galveston, Tex. in an Air Natl. Guard plane and was immediately taken to Ochsner Foundation Hospital for further treatment. Before being released from the psychiatric ward of John Sealy Hospital in Galveston, Long had signed an agreement that he would enter Ochsner and release his family & "anyone else" from legal responsibility for taking him to Texas. Long had charged in a court petition June 12 in Galveston that he had been drugged in Louisiana and flown to Galveston while bound. [See p. 180E1]

Torrential rains causing floods in Hong Kong June 12-14 resulted in 36 deaths among Chinese refugees. [See p. 180D2]

Fire partly destroyed the town of Lanark, Ont. June 5. [See p. 88B2]